GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

MAREHOUSES BURNED, WITH . LOSS OF \$25,000,000.

Sargest Damage by Fire Since the Great London Fire of 1606-Area Burned Is a Few Blocks Northeast of St. Paul's-Many Big Stocks of Dry Goods Burned-Firemen Ham pered by Narrow Streets and Tee Little Water -London Dismayed by the Ineffectiveness of the Fire Department-Insurance Stocks Brop and the Price of Feathers Goes Up

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Nov. 19 .- The largest fire which has Visited London for more than two centuries started at 12:55 o'clock this afternoon in the heart of the city, within a hundred yards of the place where the great fire of 1666 had its origin, and raged unchecked for five hours, destroying about 150 valuable warehouses, a number of business blocks, and a few dwelling houses, to gether with the contents of all the buildings. and involving a loss that is variously estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. An area of neven acres, including seven or eight streets, was wept over by the flames. No loss of life has been reported and there were only a few accidents. The fire started in an umbrella maker's establishment on Hamsell street, about 300 yards north of the general Post Office. It is alleged that it was caused by an explosion of gas ue to a search that was being made with a haked lamp to find a leak in the pipes, but pos-

tive information is lacking.

The flames rapidly spread in Wells street, Jewin street, Hamsell street, and Nicholl square, and at 2:30 P. M. twenty large warehouses were burning.

The fire continued to spread, and practically the entire fire-fighting force of London was moned to the scene. A panic prevailed in the district surrounding the burning section. The occupants of the houses and shops in the heighborhood carried out their effects as speedily as possible and piled them up in the treets. The streets are parrow, and some of hem were soon blocked with débris from the purped buildings.

The buildings destroyed include several large fancy goods warehouses. A light northwesterly wind was blowing, which tended to carry the dames in that direction.

At 3:40 P. M. the damage the fire had already done was estimated at more than \$10,000,000. At 4:40 P. M. the spread of the flames seemed to be checked on three sides, but the fire was still making progress northeastward in wedge shape. the front of the mass of fire being about three buildings wide. The immense building of Thomas Norman & Son, wholesale stationers and manufacturers, was the last structure to go on Wells street. The huge building burned so Sercely that the firemen were compelled to withdraw to a considerable distance.

Six buildings on both sides of Hamsell street were ablaze before the firemen got well at work. The extremely narrow streets and the limited water supply rendered their efforts almost futile three hours. Forty-three business arms on Hamsell street alone were burned out and nearly fifty buildings, all of them large warehouses, were totally destroyed.

At 3:45 o'clock the firemen began massing their forces in Nicholl square on the east and Aldersgate street on the west in the hope of holding the flames within these boundaries, the distance being about 100 yards.

A huge party wall in a building on Wells street, on the extreme north edge of the fire, collapsed about half past 3, and the firemen made a stand there. The buildings ahead of this were destroyed. Forty of them, all large buildings were filled with goods, chiefly silks, satins, and general dry goods.

At 4:20 o'clock the fire continued to spread pastward and reached Red Cross street. At the rate the flames were travelling the fire was alest certain to continue eastward, threatening the Midland Railway freight depot and more important warehouses beyond. The firemen were holding their own on the west and south. The flames crossed Jewin street, on the north and destroyed several warehouses in Jewin Crescent. The fire at this time surrounded the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, one of the oldest and most historic buildings in the metropolis. Although it had been exposed to most in-tense heat, the church escaped the flames. The area destroyed now exceeded two acres. Weintrand's great warchouse in Hamsell street. which withstood the flames for two hours, final

ly succumbed and was soon consumed. At 5:30 P. M. the fire was under control in its progress to the northeastward, and there now med to be no danger of its further spread. The Church of St. Giles was saved, but the vicarage adjoining was burned.

The warehouses destroyed were mostly five story brick buildings, though some of them were built of stone. Many of the buildings were filled to the extent of their capacity with winter stocks of fancy goods. The district burned was the centre of the feather dealers, furriers, mantle and cloak establishments, and kindred trades and was also the location of most of the carriers abroad, including those shipping goods to the United States. The Church of St. Giles, which fortunately escaped destruction, was the scene of the burial of Milton and of the marriage of The fire was under full control at 9 o'clock

this evening, and unless there should be a further putbreak from the ruins all danger is past. The ruins, however, are still burning flercely. One undred and fifty warehouses were destroye and the loss is estimated at \$25,000,000, which is the greatest material damage by fire that London has sustained since the great fire in 1666. It is remarkable that no one was killed The only injuries reported up to a late hour this evening were those of two firemen who were hurt by falling debris.

Early in the afternoon blazing material from a warehouse that was separated by a narrow strip of ground from the Church of St. Giles fell upon the roof of the church, igniting it. Streams of water were instantly directed to the spot, and the flames were extinguished in a comparatively short time.

This church is of great antiquarian interest and to-day it was saved for the third time from threatened destruction, it having narrowly escaped in the great fires of 1547 and 1666. It was founded in the reign of William Rufus, and incorporated in it was part of the wall that surrounded Roman London. This remains, as do also some other parts of the original structure. though the whole building has been greatly altered since its construction.

Visiting the church this evening, when all danger was over, a reporter found the interior a sorry condit on. A hose and been run through it for convenience in reaching other buildings, and the floor was swimming in water. The walls had been thoroughly drenched, and the pews, cushions, and other furniture were soused. Milton's tablet and bust were not infured, and they are now covered.

The fire occupied about 300 firemen and fifty engines until after nightfall, when some were withdrawn, but many were still playing water on the redhot ruins at a late hour, and will continue doing so for a long time.

Fully 300 telephone lines were disconnected, including the trunk lines communicating with the Midland system, and many large towns were thus telephonically isolated from London.

Practically every British insurance office is involved, and some of them are heavily hit Shares in insurance companies were virtually unsalable at the Stock Exchange this afternoon

It is expected that the destruction of many of the leading feather trade concerns will enor mously raise the price of ostrich and other feathers, and give impetus to the Parisian and American feather markets. Prices had risen

from 20 to 30 per cent. this evening. Two firms in Jewin street alone estimate their losses at between \$75,000 and \$80,000.

Although the fire did not extend beyond the roof of the Church of St. Giles, a considerable art of the roof was demolished, sending a shower of molten lead below. A valuable stained glass window was smashed and the font was also damaged.

Not the least remarkable effect of the catastrophe was the fall that occurred in the prices of consols and Indian 3 per cents., the former de-clining 3-16 and the latter 4. This was doubtless largely owing to the advance in discount rates, but it is equally certain that the fall was in part due to the belief that the fire would ne cessitate sales by the fire insurance companies of

Apart from the fortunate absence of fatalities. there seems to be no redeeming feature to the catastrophe. Several special industries must necessarily be suspended for a time, involving the loss of employment to thousands of persons.

In addition to this, the people are appalled to find it possible, with London's vaunted fire appliances and a costly brigade, that a fire, starting at midday, when every one was alert and the outbreak was almost immediately discovered, could extend over such an immense area vir tually unchecked.

The whole resources of the brigade in London and the suburbs were employed. Had a fire started in another part of the metropolis it could not have been coped with; yet when all was done seven acres of buildings, loaded with rich merchandise, were either destroyed or irretrievably damaged. Whether any blame attaches may be discovered by a subsequent official inquiry.

Experts declare that they never saw such an extraordinary outbreak. It appeared as if here were quite a half dozen separate outbursts of flame, each of abnormal size, seems certain that the fire had thorough hold in several directions before the first engine arrived. This was doubtess owing to the crowded condition of all the thoroughfares of the city at midday, and still more to the extreme narrowness of the streets in this part of London, where land is of The engines as they were approaching were

repeatedly brought to a standstill by vans and trolleys that were loading and unloading from the streets, which will not accommodate more than a single vehicle abreast.

The big engine called Jumbo, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the world, was stopped six times in a half mile owing to the congestion, and only reached a point where it was useful by being driven on the sidewalk. Some of the streets between the blazing build ings were mere alleys. They so confined the water that the firemen at times were knee deer, while overhead the sky was hidden by a canopy

of flames leaping from one block to another. The disaster is likely to raise the question of the efficiency of the new fire brigade chief, Wells, and to create a demand that future chiefs be only men who are experienced in fire work. Wells is a retired naval commander. He has a good record as such, but he was recently chosen for his present position in preference to the chiefs of fire brigades of several provincial cities, although it was known that he would have to learn the business after his appointment.

The location of the fire, as described in the despatches, is in the heart of the old city, within almost a stone's throw of many places of historic interest. It is also in the centre of what would in this country be called the wholesale dry goods trade, but in London is termed the "Manchester" trade. The warehouses are substantially built of stone and brick, none over six stories in height, and are regarded by Englishmen as being of "slow-burning" construction. However, as they are in the oldest part of the city, it is likely that many of them were very old, and when once the fire got a good start it would be hard to control. The district itself is made up of a maze of very narrow streets, many of them as crooked as our Pearl street.

The widest thorough fare of the district is Aldersgate street, running nearly north and south, and becoming St. Martin's Le Grand at the general Post Office, about a quarter of a mile south of where the fire began. Hamsell, Wells, and Jewin streets, that seem to have been the centre of the fire, are short, narrow streets lying between Aldersgate street and Red Cross street, south of the Barbican.

Just west of Aldersgate street are St. Bartholomew's and Christ hospitals, and within a half mile, at the east end of Gresham street, are the Hank of England, the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House. West of Aldersgate street within a short distance are the great Smithfield cattle markets. At the end of St. Martin's Le Grand, just south of the general Post Office, is St. Paul's, and east from this runs the famous Cheapside, Guildhail, the Church of St. Mart is likely and Galernich's Hell and the Mannon House.

cattle markets. At the end of St. Martin's Le Grand, just south of the general Post Office, is St. Paul's, and east from this runs the famous Cheapside. Guildhall, the Church of St. Mary le Bow and Goldsmith's Hall are all in the near neighborhood.

St. Giles of Cripplegate, the church that was threatened most seriously by the fire, is one of the most interesting spots in old London. It lies near the junction of Red Cross and Fore streets, and is entered by an archway from Red Cross street. About it were a number of old houses that would make easy work for flames. The church was built in 1545 to replace a former edifice that was destroyed by fire. Much of historic interest is connected with it. It contains the tomb of Fox, the author of "The Book of Martyrs," who was buried in 1587; Frobisher, the Arctic explorer, buried in 1594, and John Milton, buried in 1674. Milton lived and wrote "Paradise Lost" in the Barbican, a short distance away, in a house that was demolished in 1848. It was in this church that Oliver Cromwell was married, on Aug. 20, 1620, and the parish register records the burial of Daniel Defoe in 1731. In this neighborhood are the Charterhouse School, made famous to Americans by Thackcray's "The Newcomes," and the remains of St. John's Priory.

None of the American branches of the English fire insurance companies had received any advices yeaterday concerning the losses. Mr. J. J. Courtney of the limperial said that they were sure to te very heavy, for the district in which the fire was corresponds to the dry goods district of this city. Heavy and valuable stocks are carried by all, and the insurance companies will have big fire losses to pay. All the principal companies, he said, are involved.

DOCTORS DISCUSS HYPNOTISM.

Difference of Opinion as to Its Practica

Physicians of the Academy of Medicine spen several hours last night discussing the value of hypnotism as a therapeutical agent in the treatment of certain diseases of the mind and nerver The discussion was opened by Dr. William P. Wilkin, who announced that he believed in the efficacy of hypnotism as a cure in certain cases. and declared that he had effected cures through its aid.

Dr. Wilkin deprecated at the outset the mar ner in which sensational newspapers exploited hypnotism in connection with crime. It was mpossible, he said, for any person not crimina

impossible, he said, for any person not criminal by instinct to be made to commit a crime through hypnotic influence. He also declared that the ability of any person to acquire the hypnotic state did not imply either a weakened will or a weakened moral sense, and said that there was no such danger, as some apprehended, of a lessening of moral sensel hillities by the use of hypnotic methods in connection with therapeutics. On the contrary, hypnotism exalted, rather than degraded, the moral sense, and strengthened, rather than weakened, the power of the subject.

Dr. Wilkin said that he had known of cases in which hypnotis influence had been exerted beneficially by physicians for kleptomanis, dipsomania, insomnia, and kindred nervous disoriers. In some instances, he declared, it had proved an absolute salvation in the treatment of dipsomania.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi caused some amusement by stating that she felt sure that women could never succeed in hypnotizing a patent. She had tried it herself, she said, and failed.

Dr. J. Collins said that he knew of two of the cases cited by Br. Wilkin where hypnotism had been heneficially used, but he doubted whether it would ever be of any extensive practical use in therapeutics. Other physicians also questioned the general utility of hypnotism, while conceding that in certain mental and physical aiments it succeeded in ameliorating the discase conditions where other and recognized therapeutical sgencies had totally failed.

Interesting to Stationers.

All the stationery supplies required by the various departments, courts, and bureaus of the city, under the purview of the Board of City Record, will be let by contract by that board, of which the Mayor is Chairman, and of which the other mambers are the Counsel to the Corporation, and the Commissioner of Public Works, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1897. Copies of the specifications can be obtained at the office of the City Record, No. 2 City Hall,—Ads.

BIG GIFTS FROM TAMMANY.

\$20,000 FOR SUFFERERS IN CUBA; \$20,000 TO THIS CITY'S POOR.

Wigwam Had a Heap of Money Left Over After the Campaign and Mr. Croker Moves This Division of a Part of It - Cuban Junta Accepts-Speech by the Mayer-Elect.

"The old organization has got money to burn for this election. It never before had so much money in its campaign fund."

The foregoing statement was made by a veteran Tammany politician to a Sun reporter in October. Evidence that the statement was true was furnished yesterday when the Tammany Hall Executive Committee appropriated \$40,000 of the surplus left to the organization after paying all campaign expenses. Of this amount \$20,000 was given to the Cuban Junta for sick and suffering insurgent Cubans, and the other \$20,000 will be distributed among the poor of New York county through the organiza-

of the meeting of the Executive Committee. The Cuban Junta had been notified to have representatives there to receive the money and Richard Croker was present to make the motions for the appropriations. As a supplement to the donation of money for the benefit of the city poor, Nathan Straus made a contribution of 1.000 tons of coal, to be distributed by the same ommittee which will disburse the money.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck also attended yesterday's meeting. He sat on one side of Mr. Croker and John C. Sheehan sat on the other. Bernard

F. Martin presided. On motion of Mr. Sheehan a committee of five. composed of himself, Col. Michael C. Murphy. Peter J. Dooling, James P. Keating, and William E. Stillings, was appointed to prepare the call for the primaries for the reorganization of the party for 1898. It is understood that the Executive Committee will receive the sub-committee's report on Dec. 14; that the Committee on Organization will meet the following evenng, and that the General Committee will hold its meeting on the night of Dec. 17. The date for the primaries will probably be Dec. 28. As no contests are anticipated, the polls at the primaries will be open only two hours.

This business disposed of, Richard Croker said that a Cuban delegation was waiting outside and it was invited in. The members of this delegation were Tomas Estrada Palma, Gonzalo de Quesada, Horatio S. Rubens, Dr. Francisco Chenard, and Carlos Parraga. When the Cubans had been provided with seats Mr. Croker made a speech, saying:

"I want to congratulate the representatives of the Democratic party here to-day on the good work done by all of them on Nov. 2. I feet very much gratified at the splendid Democratic victory which was achieved on that day. You have all good reasons for hearty congratulations, and the people of the various districts whom you represent also have reason to congratulate themselves on the result. Go right on now with the good work. Don't stop. Call your committees together and continue to build up your organizations and the power of the Democracy. It was a grand victory and we should all be proud to feel that the people have sustained the Democracy in the magnificent manner in which they did on election day."

Mr. Croker called attention to the presence of the Cuban delegation and asked that they be heard. much gratified at the splendid Democratic vic

Señor De Quesada arose and said:
"We come here in the name of

Señor De Quesada arose and said:

"We come here in the name of braves who, like the braves of Tammany Hall, love liberty. We come to you for aid. We appeal to you now that your own struggle has received the laurel crown of victory, and appeal to you to aid those in that unhappy island of the southern seas whose struggle for liberty is still on."

Señor Quesada spoke of the gallant army of patriots who are fighting for Cuban liberty, and said that they do not need guns or ammunition. All that is needed now is medicine and bandages for the sick and injured and food for the starving. He appealed for such aid in the name of human liberty. Mr. Croker followed him, saying:

human liberty. Mr. Croker followed him, saying:

"Tammany Hall has ever been charitable and humane. We have been fortunate in winning the last election. We would be least han men if we refused to do what we can to aid those who are suffering and dying of hardships in Cuba,"

He moved that a check for \$20,000 be made to the order of the Junta. The motion was carried with a whoop and Treasurer McQuade drew the check and handed it over to delegate Palma. Then Mr. Croker, who had kept the floor, added:

"We should not be unmindful of the poor in our own city in this our hour of victory. We should do all we can to give them a good, solid and happy Christmas. Let us do what we can to make that a happy day for our deserving poor."

His motion to appropriate \$20,000 for this purpose and to appoint a committee of one from each Assembly district to provide for its distributton was adopted and the following con tee was appointed:

Dist.
1. John H. G. Vehstage.
1. Connur. I. John H. O. Venange, Francis J. O'Connor, I. John E. Welsh, 4. Andrew A. Noonan, 5. Bernard F. Martin, 7. J. W. Boyle, 8. Joseph Koch, 9. Bernard Courtney, 9. William Sohner, 1. Joseph H. Stitzer, 2. John E. Murphy, 8. F. J. Pooling, 8. F. J. Pooling, 8. J. J. St. J. St. J. P. J. Pooling, 8. F. J. Pooling, 8. J. J. P. J. Pooling, 8. J. J. Pooling, 9. J. Pooling, 9. J. Pooling, 9. J. J. Pooling, 9. J. J. Pooling, 9. J. Pooling, 9.

John H. G. Vehalage.
John H. G. Vehalage.
John E. Welsh.
Andrew A. Noonan.
Bernard F. Martin.
J. W. Boyle.
Joseph Koch
Bernard Courtney.
William Sohmer.
Joseph H. Stiner.
John E. Murphy.
P. J. Dooling.
John E. Murphy.
William P. Rinckhoff.
Patrick Keenan.
George E. Best.
Charles H. Brice.
Joseph Gordon.

16. Charles H. Brice.

19. Joseph Gordon.

Mr. Rubens, for the Cuban delegation, made a speech of thanks for the generous contribution to the cause, and he and his delegation retired. At this point Nathan Straus was recognized by Chairman Martin. He said:

"I am proud of Tammany Hall and delighted with the victory which it has won against the united and powerful opposition of the press and the pulpit. The reason for our success was that we had right on our side. Your generous charity manifested here to-day has pleased me I would like to supplement your gift to the poor with another. You all know I have been in the coal business. I have been accused even of making a profit out of it. Now. I would like to have each Assembly district distribute twenty-five tows of coal, say 1,000 tons in all, among the poor of their districts. I would only recommend that, so far as possible, widows abould be favored."

The thanks of the committee was voted to Mr.

The thanks of the committee was voted to Mr. Straus, who was added to the Committee on Distribution.

Chairman Martin called the attention of the committee to the presence of the Mayor-elect, and said that the district leaders would like to hear from him. Justice Van Wyck said:

"All I can say is that I thank you all most heartily for your efforts in my behalf and congratulate you on the success of the Democratic party."

party."
The committee then adjourned. The commit-tee which is to distribute the \$20,000 and Mr. Straus's coal will meet at Tammany Hall next Monday afternoon to devise a plan for its proper

apportionment.

This is not the first time that Tammany has distributed part of a campaign fund surplus in charity. It distributed \$30,000 in this manner the year before Col. Strong was elected Mayor.

GEN. CLAY AND HIS CHILD WIFE. Things That Induced the Girl to Separate from Her Aged Husband.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 19,-Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay's child wife, Dora Richardson Clay, whom he married two years ago when she was only 14 years old, left him because of the dis charge of her brother, who was foreman on Gen. Clay's place. Ciell Richardson was discharged six months ago and since that time the girl has been dissatisfied. When seen last night at the home of her brother, six miles from Richmond,

home of her brother, six miles from Richmond, she said:

"I have left him, but I may return to him if he wants me to. He didn't treat me right. He wouldn't let me go to parties, and he objected to visiting any of my relatives. That was why I left him. Oh, yos, he gave me everything I left him. Oh, yos, he gave me everything I wanted. He has sent me a lot of money twice since I left, and when he came home from Cincinnati he brought me a guitar, a whole lot of camily and bananas, and many nice things. But I don't love him any more. He's getting old and thinks the people are going to kill him. He keeps ever so many guns and pistols and knives, and has men pand to dight. Oh, he would always let me go to visit my neighbors, but he sent a man along with me all the time to see that non of his relatives tried to kill me."

Gen. Clay is 87 years old. After marrying the girl he did his best to educate her. He has long desired a child to inherit his estate, and thus prevent it going to his children by his first wife, who secured a divorce from him. He hopes to get his wife back.

JUDGE GERALD SHOOTS TO KILL. FELLED FRANK D. BEARD.

One Man Dend and Three Wounded in the Street at Waco, Tex.-Gerald Himself Hit.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 19 .- At 6 o'clock this evening, at Waco, Tex., Judge C. B. Gerald, one of the best-known lawyers in this State, shot and instantly killed W. A. Harris, a leading insurance man of Waco, and mortally wounded J. W. Harris, editor of the Waco Daily Times-Herald. The latter was reported at 11:30 to-night as uninscious and not likely to live long.

Judge Gerald was wounded twice in the affray. me bullet striking him in the back and another in the right wrist. A negro bystander was

The Harris brothers and Judge Gerald met at Fourth street and Congress avenue while on their way home from business. A few words only had passed when the trio began shooting. Police officers rushed up and seized the combatants, who appeared to be clinched in a bunch. The killing and wounding was done before the officers could get the men separated. Judge

To-day's shooting is the outgrowth of the scandals and sensations precipitated two months ago by Editor W. C. Brann in his monthly pubcation, the Iconoclast, which contained articles highly defamatory of the management of Baylor University, the State coeducational institution of the Baptist Church. At that time Editor Brann was mobbed by a band of Baylor students and compelled to sign a card retracting his publications. Later he was assaulted by Judge Scarborough and his son and so badly beaten in the streets that he was confined to his home for

nearly two weeks. During all these troubles of Editor Brann, Judge Gerald was his loyal friend and defender Editor Harris at the time severely criticised Brann and Judge Gerald. The latter made it a personal matter, and he and Editor Harris had a street encounter which came near terminating fatally at the time.

The affairs drifted into the courts and some of the judicial proceedings are still to be dis-posed of. Recently the trouble was renewed by Judge Gerald, who published a card, giving it bitter terms his side of the fight between him-

self and Editor Harris.

The latter, in his daily newspaper, replied, using language equally plain with that employed by Judge Gerald.

All parties have been known to be going armed, and the tragedy of this evening surprises no one. Editor Brann was not mixed up in it, but there are reasons to believe that the fend is by no means ended. In fact, most people believe that it is only fairly begun.

No quarrel in Texas has aroused such bitterness as this one growing out of the attacks on the Baptist Baylor University. The feeling has not been confined to Waco, but has spread all over Texas and created ill-feeling in many

The Gerald and Harris families are highly unected socially, professionally, politically, and in business life.

The effect of the scandals and tragedies on the Baylor University has been detrimental in a narked degree, and must continue to be so as the troubles grow in number and intensity.

STUDENTS SUBDUE POLICEMEN. An Impromptu Scrimmage to the Broad Stree

Station in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.-There was an imridor of the Broad Street Railroad station this evening, in which a policeman learned more coints about the game than he will ever have

The Pennsylvania cloven arrived from their raining quarters over the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6:30 o'clock. A compact mass of university students thronged the corridor, pushing and yelling and completely choking off access to the trains. They were under the leadership of Sophomore Horace leck, the full back of one of the class teams. He had a megaphone as long as himself, and

mounted a railing at one of the train gates to swell the bedlam. Policeman Vail, in his zeal to quell the disturbance, caught Beck by the leg and neck, and Beck disappeared from view. Like a surging swell from the ocean the stu dents fell upon the copper, and the copper lost his club and helmet, and was rolled up in a helpless and almost shapeless mass against the tall iron railing separating the corridor from the

and almost stripped of his uniform. There was a squad of patrolmen in the staion, but they were scattered in the crowd, and n their wild scramble to reach their fallen con rade clubs were waved in the air and a riot

Each of the coppers who waved a club was four or five strong hands holding it. The policemen were completely held in subjection, unable to move hand or foot. They were so overcome by the suddenness and force of the attack that not a single arrest was attempted.

When Patrolman Vall reached his feet and looked for his club and hat the trouble was over. The policemen assailed from every point were afraid to use their weapons, and it was literally impossible to arrest any one in the howling

William Hammersley, a chief clerk of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was a witness o the disturbance, got one of the students to mount the gate rail and request the crowd o students kindly to go to the lower floor of he station and not block the passages to the trains. The announcement was made through the megaphone. The students immediately left the corridor in a body and order was restored.

A half hour later the police had their revenge by cooping three of the jubilant college boys on the street and locking them up for the night.

OUR OFFER TO CANADA. Text of the Proposal Made by Sen. Foster and

Submitted to the Dominion Cabinet. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The text of the proseal made by the Hon. John W. Foster, Special Ambassador of President McKinley to conduct

negotiations relating to the scals and kindred subjects, to the Canadian officials this week, and which was submitted to the Cabinet of the Dominion vesterday, was given out at the State Department to-day. It reads: "First-That both nations agree at once to a suspension of all killing of scals during the

next season in the Pacific Ocean and Behrin

Sea, the modus to go into operation on the first of next month "Second-That representatives of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, including Canada, be designated to enter with as little delay as possible upon the consideration of all unsettled questions between Canada and the United States, with the view to a settlement by treaty, this to include the sealing question and any other matters which

either government may choose to bring for-ward." From the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported to have said after the Cabinet adjourned that the Joint Commission as proposed would be appointed. It is inferred that he has consented to the suspension of pelagic scaling pending a settlement of the other matters in dispute between the United States and Canada dispute between the latted States and Canada, The members of the commission would, of course, represent Great British, and not Canada, but they might, and very probably would, be chosen from the Canadan officials. Whatever Canada wants in these metters, except possibly as is the tariff, Great British stands ready to agree to, although no long has yet been heard from London regarding the commission.

A British Army Captain Kills Himself.

HALIFAX, Nov. 19 .- A despatch from Bermuda says Capt. Thornton of the Royal Artillery and Adjutant of the Bermuda Artillery committed suicide yesterday by shooting. Financial dimsulties were the cause.

A SHORT BUT LIVELY ROW IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

Dentist Cagnon Hite the Well-Known Brookly Merseman Over the Read with a Bottle While They Are Supping Together in the Cafe of the Hotel After the Harse Show.

There were neither cuts nor bruises to mar the robust beauty of Dr. George S. Gagnon last night as he drove round and round the ring of Madison Square Garden behind his tandem team Great Cosar and North Light, and the reason assigned therefor was that he got hold of the wine bottle first. He and Mr. Frank D. Beard, a lover of horses and other good things in this life, came together early yesterday morning in the café of the Waldorf-Astoria, and in consequence Mr. Beard did not attend the Horse Show last night. The details of the meeting are a little misty, but there was a quarrel between the two, and before any one present could say Jack Robinson Dr. Gagnon had landed with a handy bottle on the left temple of Mr. Beard, cutting his scalp and all but rendering him insensible. As Mr. Beard weighs 230 pounds in condition, the bottle is therefore said to have played an important part in preserving Dr. Gagnon's beauty.

Dr. Gagnon is a dentist. Helives with his wife at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is fond of horses and has four entries in the Horse Show, Mr. Beard's wife also has entries in the show, and he himself has been driving the horses entered by the millionaire Boston merchant, E. D. Jordan. The common interest of the two men has thus thrown them together a great deal, especially during the present week.

On Thursday night, after the show was over, Beard, Gagnon, and two friends went to the Waldorf-Astoria café for supper. They sat late at the table, and when the row started they had the place to themselves. There was no warning that trouble was brewing, for all concerned, so far as the waiters could judge, were in the most amicable frame of mind.

Suddenly there were loud and angry words. Gagnon jumped to his feet and reached for the bottle. At the same moment Beard arose and the dentist struck him. The blow was a hard one, and Mr. Beard staggered back with blood streaming down his face. He recovered and made a rush for his assailant, but he was dazed

made a rush for his assailant, but he was dazed still and half blind with blood. The men grappled for a minute.

There was a clatter of dishes and cries from the friends of the men and the waiters. Then all hands fell on the fighters and pulled them apart. The bellicose deathst was hustled out one door and Beard was helped into the hall and stretched upon a couch. A physician was called and sewed up the cuts on Beard's head, after which he was taken away from the hotel in a cab. Gagnon was prevailed upon to go to his room.

The management of the hotel made great ef-The management of the note: made great efforts to keep the row from being known. The police were not notified, and when inquiry was made at the hotel at first it was denied that there had been any disturbance. Later, however, Manager Boldt admitted that there had been a course.

Manager Boldt admitted that there had been a quarrel.

"I have not investigated it." he said, "but I was told that Dr. Gagnon and Mr. Beard had words and came to blows. I am sure, however, that Dr. Gagnon did not use a water caraffe, as has been asserted, for if he had Mr. Beard would have needed more than a doctor to mend his head. I understood that it was the doctor's ring than did the cutting.

The news of the quarrel leaked out with the appearance of Mr. Beard at the Horse Show during the afternoon with an eight-pointed star of pink court plaster en his left temple and a false eyebrow over his left eye. He admitted to his friends that he had fought with Dr. Gagnon, and it soon spread all over the amphitheaire. The publication of the story in an afternoon newspaper resulted in Mr. Beard's absence from the show last night.

Not so howsver, with Dr. Gagnon, He was

newspaper resulted in Mr. Beard's absence from the show last night.

Not so, however, with Dr. Gagnon, He was present with his wife, who occupied one of the front boxes. As the doctor left the ring, after he had driven his tandem and won a red ribbon, he said to a Sun reporter:

"I can't talk. Let Beard tell about it."

Later he held a consultation with one of his grooms, and sent him to THE Sun man with this statement of the case:

"Mr. Beard insulted Dr. Gagnon, Dr. Gagnon arose and demanded a retraction. Mr. Beard declined to give it. Dr. Gagnon then slapped Mr. Beard's face."

There was no explanation offered as to how

Mr. Heard's face.

There was no explanation offered as to how Dr. Gagnon escaped after this happened.

Those who know both mensay that the trouble dates back to the Boston Horse Show, which was held during the summer. At that time Dr. Gagnon, who was an exhibitor there, had a row with John H. Shults, Jr., son of the millionaire baker. Shults married Beard's sister, and it is alleged that the ill feeling between Shults and the dentist was felt in part by Beard, who at the Waldorf-Astoria meeting took up his brother-

the dentist was left in part by heard, what the Waldorf-Astoria meeting took up his brother-in-law's quarrel.

There is much speculation as to what will happen when the two men next meet. Although Beard is an unusually powerful man, Gagnon himself is in the heavyweight class. Beard is well known about town. He inherited a fortune from his father, who owned a larce portion of the Brooklyn water front. He is one of the directors of the American Wharf and Warehouse Company. He is a member of the Manhattan Club of this city, of the Croscent Club of Brooklyn, and was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn, Riding and Driving Club, His fondness for horses led him to purchase a racing stable, which is known on the lurf as the Eric Stable. The most prominent in his string was Lazzarone, who is a Suburban Handican winner. Two or three years ago he was married to Miss Maud Howard, daughter of Joseph Howard, Jr., a newspaper writer.

Dr. Gagnon is now about 35 years old and is Walderf-Asteria meeting took up his brother

Howard, daughter of Joseph Howard, Jr., a newspaper writer.

Dr. Gagnon is now about 35 years old and is of French-Canadian stock. He drifted into this country a poor boy and settled in Kewanee, Ill. There he found employment as a man of all work and was a jack of all trades, according to his friends, repairing a clock or a gun with equal facility. From this work he embarked in the patent medicine business, travelling about with a brans band and other accessories. He made a brass band and other accessories. He made money, and going to Chicago studied dentistry. He established a dental parlor there and adver-tived widely. He made more money and branched out in other cities.

tised widely. He made more money and branched out in other cities.

Several years ago he established himself in New York and became prominent at the Hollywood Hotel in Long Branch, where he showed himself to be a fine pigeon shot. He made matches with Edgar Gibbs Murphy, Bland Ballard, Fred Hoey and young Phil Daly, and by means of shrewd handlears won a number of them, thereby greatly increasing his exchequer. His brincipal place of business is in West Twenty-third street. It is called the New York Dental Company.

CAN BE SENTENCED FOR 48 YEARS A Cigarmaker Who Used the Boxes and Stamp of Other Manufacturers.

UTICA, Nov. 19 .- At Waterville to-day United

States officials arrested Louis Krause, about 50

years of age, on the charge of defrauding the Government. He was brought to this city and lodged in the county jail. The charge is that in all the time he has been in the cigar manufacturing business he has not only failed to buy facturing business he has not only failed to buy stames for his cigar boxes, but has also failed to apply for the usual bond giving him the privilege of manufacturing.

It is alleged that Krause has had boys buying cigar boxes for him, and that he used these boxes for his own cigars without even changing the labels. He carefully removed the revenue stamps and then pieced them out and but them on other bexes. For some time tast cigar men have complained that their boxes were being used for other brands, and this caused Deputy Revenue last correct Halou and Marshal Condon to investigat; which resulted in Krause's arrost. It is computed that he has made \$4,400 cigars in violation of the law. He can be sentenced for forty-cight years for violating six sections of the law.

GOT AN APOLOGY WITH A REVOLVER. A New Yorker's Way of Resenting an Alleged Insult to a Young Lady.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 .- An insult, real or fancied, to a young lady was resented in a forcible man-ner I at night by a young New Yorker named Isanc Rushmore, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Edward H. Strohm, Physicians and corrections in the college, made a disparaging remark. Rushinore says, about the girl. While waiking with her, Rushinore met strohm and with a cocked revolver compelled the senior to get down on his knees on the street and make an apology.

Strohm denies the insult and to-day awors out a warrant for Rushinore's arrest. Dr. Quine, dean of the college, will investigate the case.

The Talk of the Town Simpson's new Loan Office and Safe Deposit Vaulte, 348 West 41d st., near Broadway.—Ade PLUCKY MISS HOLLOWAY.

Miss Mary Holloway of Virginia, a mere

After Richmond Had Fallen on Her She Re mounted and Took Every Jump.

alip of a girl, gave an exhibition of nerve at the Horse Show yesterday afternoon that was not down on the programme, in the class for lightweight hunters, which were judged immediately before the dinner hour. She had the mount on C. Randolph Snowden's Rich mond, and some surprise was expressed that s woman would tackle the 4 foot 8 inch fences or even terms with the men. A burst of applause followed the successful topping of the brush fence, but there was a cry of horror when the Philadelphia gelding took off too closely to the pole fence and toppled backward upon his fair young rider. The gelding fell among the poles, and Miss Holloway was pinned beneath him from her waist down. She tried to extricate herself, while Richmond plunged and struggled. It took only a few seconds for the judges and grooms to reach the scene of the mishap. Two men attempted to pull Miss Holloway from beneath the horse, but they were unable to do this, and the only way out of the difficulty was to assist the horse to arise. This was done, and the young woman was half carried away. She was conscious all the time and never for a moment lost her nerve. It was feared that some bones were broken, but after a few minutes Miss Holloway smiled reassuringly at the mer who had crowded about her and walked away. Did she call a cab and go to her hotel Women who follow the hounds are not made of that sort of material. After a rest of five minutes she remounted Richmond, and, amid the wildest applause of the week, took every tump of the double circuit, and pulled up pant ng and bareheaded, but so happy. She received and deserved the ovation which the crowd ten-

FOUGHT ON A LOCOMOTIVE.

The Fireman Killed by the Engineer While Going Twenty Miles an Hour. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19 -- A fight took

place on a locomotive going at the rate of twenty miles an hour late last night on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad a few miles below Birmingham, between Engineer E. P. Bishop and his fireman, Wiley Crait. The latter was killed, while Bishop was severely cut. The locomotive was hauling a fast freight

train. The engineer ordered the fireman to rake the fire. The fireman took offence, pulled a pistol, and fired one shot at Bishop. A hand-tohand struggle followed, and the fireman pulled a knife and began backing the engineer in the breast. The engineer finally got hold of the pistol and fired on the fireman. killed instantly and his body fell out on a side track. Though bleeding badly, the engineer stopped the train and brought the engine back to this city with the body of the fireman. A preliminary trial was given the engineer this afternoon and he was released.

TOOK POISON ON THE DOORSTEP. A Young Wife Kills Herself with Carbolic

Mrs. Lizzie Brown, 18 years old, poisoned herself on the doorstep of her sister's home at 111 West Sixtleth street, last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and their two children came to New York from Athens some time ago. They went to live with Mrs. Harry Grundy, Mrs. Brown's sister. Brown contributed nothing to pay the household expenses, and Mrs. Grundy reproached Mrs. Brown for it. Last Saturday night Mrs. Brown's mother appeared at the Grundys' home, and the quarrelling became

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Brown left the house, saying she would never return. She waited on the steps until her husband came door she drank carbolic acid. She was taken to

Roosevelt Hospital, where she died. KILLED BY JOHN R. SCOTT.

A Preacher Shot in a Fight Over a Weman by Florida's Colored Republican Leader. JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 19 .- John R. Scott, the colored politician and Republican leader in Florida, who opened the last Republican National Convention at St. Louis with prayer, is in the county jail here charged with the murder of the Rev. Obadiah Adams, pastor of St.

James's African Methodist Episcopal Church in the Brooklyn suburb. Scott and Adams had a revolver duel out there Scott and Adams had a revolver duel out there the night before last, the politician chasing the paster around a telegraph pole and firing at him at every step. Adams was shot in both legs and the stomach, but managed to walk home. He became worse yesterday, and to-day an operation was performed. He died this evening.

After the shooting Scott, who is a city Alderman, went to the police station and gave himself up, but was released soon after without bail. The county authorities, hearing of the dangerous condition of Adams, arrested Scott last night and placed him in jail. A woman was the cause of the quarrel.

RUNAWAY HORSE KILLED.

It Broke in the Side of a Cable Car and Was Piercod by a Splinter.

John Lyons, a truck driver, of 236 East Twenty-fourth street, got off his wagon at Thirtieth street and Fifth avenue at 6 o'clock last evening to mend a strap. While he was on the ground the horses took fright and ran away, They raced through Thirtieth street eastward. At Lexington avenue a crowled northbound cable car was crossing the street when the horses arrived. The frightened animals dashed into the cable car. The side of the car was split, and a sullater from it killed one of the horses. None of the passengers on the car was injured.

'SKEETERS FROM TEXAS.

Specimens of Lone Star State Breeding Amaze Mayor Hoos.

When Mayor Hoos of Jersey City arrived a his office in the City Hall yesterday he found a letter postmarked Galveston, Tex. The letter contained several specimens of robust Texas mosquitoes. They resembled gallinippers, but had larger bodies and shorter legs. The insects had been forwarded by C. M. Stotwell, with this note:

Jersey has quite a reputation for raising mosquitoes Can you find anything that will compare with these Mayor Hoos says that so far as he represents New Jersey he is willing to concede the cham-pionship to Texas.

BARKING DOG NAVED THEM. Wife and Daughter of Artist G. A. Traver

Escape from a flurning House NEWTOWN, L. I., Nov. 19.-The residence of G. A. Traver, a well-known artist, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Traver and her young daughter were awakened by the barking of the house dog. They managed to escape in their night clothes. Mr. Traver's studie was on the second floor. Nothing in it was saved.

Buyat, the Chloroformer, Indicted.

"George W. Duval," as he calls himself, the young man arrested in the Tenderloin a week ago on a charge of stealing diamonds from a woman whom he first chloroformed, was indicted yesterday for robbery in the first degree. The Grand Jury also filed a second indictment against Duval, charging him with earrying knock-out drops in the shape of chloroform. When the prisoner was tald in the Tombe yesterday that two indictments had been filed against him he said:

"It's all right, but I'm too fly to stand trial, I guess I'll plead guilty on Monday and go to Sing Sing, then they ill never find our research." ago on a charge of stealing diamonds from a gness t'il plead guilty on Monday and go to Sing Sing, then they il never find my record."

Wreck of a Central Freight Train.

POUGHKERPSIE, Nov. 19. A freight train o the New York Central Railroad jumped the track near Barrytown shortly after noon to-day, and freight cars were thrown across the tracks in such a very as to delay all on trains on the road until 7 o'clock this evening. The case of the wreck is thought to have been a brok a axic. Several of the cars were badly damaged, but no one was injured.

CARPENTER A PRISONER

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ADVENTURE IN THIRD AVENUE.

No Accused Women with Whom He Drank in a Third Avenue Saloon of Having Robbed

Him of Rie Watch-All Three Taken to a Police Station-He Was Bailed by His Wife, A man and two women went to Louis Schipper's saloon, at Thirty-first street and Third avenue, at 9 o'clock last night and sat down at a small table in the back room. The man rang the bell to call a waiter, and Schipper, who was

behind the bar, answered the summons and naked what was wanted. The women said they wanted cocktails. The man said he wanted whiskey. Schipper looked

at him closely. "I guess you'd better not have any whiskey

now," he said. "Why not I" asked the man.

"Well, you've had all you can hold," said Schipper. "The best thing you can drink is something cold and soft."

"Do you mean to say that I'm drunk and can't buy drinks here I" demanded the man. "Yes, that's it," said Schipper. "Well, I guess I can. You don't know who I am. I'm Carpenter. Philip Carpenter, Assis-

ed the man, banging the table with his flat. "Well, you may be," said Schipper, " and you may not be. I don't know." The man became very angry, but the women with him quieted him after a while, and he agreed to drink a glass of seitzer and lemon on

tant District Attorney Philip Carpenter," shout-

their promising that after one round of drinks they would go somewhere else. Schipper served the drinks and the man paid for them. Schipper went back behind the bar, and expected to hear nothing more of the party in the back room. Everything was quiet for a few minutes. Then the door to the rear room was kicked open with a bang, and the man who called himself Carpenter made his way to the par. He told Schipper that he had been robbed of his watch, and that he thought one of the of his watch, and that he thought one of the woman in the back room had taken it. The man said he wanted a policeman called, and Schipper called in Policeman Geisler of the East Thirty-fifth street station, who was on duty in Third avenue. When the policeman got to the saloon the women declared their innocence, so he decided to hale all three to the station and lay the matter before the Sergeant on duty.

When the party got to the East Thirty-fifth street station Sergeant Fagan was at the desk. He called the matron, who searched the women. No watch was found on them. While they were being searched the Sergeant decided to lock the man up.

being searched the Sergeant decided to look the man up.

"What's your name!" he asked.

"What's my name! Why, you know. I'm Assistant District Attorney Philip Carpenter, You know me. Every one knows me.

"Well, I don't know you," said Fagan, "but I think you'd better stay here with us."

"What do you mean!" asked the man.

"I mean that you're drunk, and we're coing to lock you up to take care of you. You've got a big cut on your forehead now, and you aren't in any condition to be around."

The announcement that he was to be locked up sent the man who called himself Carpenter in a rage. He denounced the Sergeant, and said that any indignity offered to him would result in Fagan's dismissal from the Police Department.

partment.

After he had been in a cell about fifteen minutes he asked Sergeant Fagan if he might send a telegram to his wife. The telegram was sent, and after the man had been locked up three-quarters of an hour a woman drove to the station house in a cab.

She and she was Mr. Fanny H. Caventer.

three-quariers of an hour a woman drove to the station house in a cab.
She said she was Mrs. Fanny H. Carpenter and that she wanted to bail out Philip Carpenter. She offered as security the house at 265 West End avenue, valued at \$65,000, with a mortgage of \$22,000 on it. The security was accepted. The house is given in the directory as the home of Assistant District Attorney Philip Carpenter.

**The with prisoner wat orchalit up to be released he called Sergeant Fagan "an infernal scoundrel." Mrs. Carpenter apologized to Fagan, The women, who said they were Annie Brown of 229 East Seventy-fourth street and Hattie Plerce of 49 King street, were locked up for intoxication.

COLLIDED IN A CLOUD OF SMOKE Quarantine Tug State of New York Cuts Down a Lighter on the East River.

The steam lighter Josephine B. backed out from Pier 18, East River, yesterday afternoon, just as the quarantine tug State of New York from Pier 23 passed down the river to her berth at Pier S. The tug Montauk, with a long tow of canal boats, was belching smoke on her way toward the Battery. The amoke descended to the surface of the hung like a dense fog over all craft within 200 yards of the Montauk. The State of New York and the Josephine B. were enveloped in the ob-

and the Josephine B. were enveloped in the obscuration.

The bow of the quarantine boat cut through the port side of the lighter before the pilots of the two vessels knew there was danger of a collision. The lighter whistled for help. The Chapman-Merritt wrecking steamer Hustler responded, and towed her into her sip. The Hustler's pumps were set to work, and her Captain hoped last night to be able to prevent the lighter from sinking. Nobody was hurt.

DISEASE SPREAD BY PENCILS. Sterilization Suggested to Protect Children in

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.-The health authorities are making an investigation of the rapid spread of diphtheria and other contagious diseases among children since the public schools opered in September, and believe that they have found the cause in the system followed in the use of penbolders and lead pencils. All the use of penbolders and lead pencils. All the pencils and penholders are gathered together each day just before dismissal and placed in a box on the teacher's desk. The next morning the pencils and penholders are redistributed, so that each child may get different pencils and penholders every day. City Sanitarian Clark says that it is second nature for children to place pencils or penholders in their mouths when at study, and that thus disease may be communicated from child to child. The City Sanitarian is experimenting with a preparation by which the pencils and penholders can be sterlifzed each day.

Lucania and St. Louis Have Another Bace-

The Cunard steamship Lucania arrived last night at Quarantine somewhat ahead of sched ule, considering the head gales and high seas of the last week. Her agents had no night permit entitling her to come up to her dock, so she re-mained at Quarantine. When approaching port yesterday afternoon she ran into several snow yesterday afternoon she ran into several snow squalls. She was more than four hours ahead of the American liner St. Louis, which was sighted at Fire Island at 10 o'clock lest night. The St. Louis passed the Hook at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and was due at Quarantine about three-quarters of an hour later. The Lucania massed the St. Louis, after a hard tussle of several hours, about 1,350 miles east of Sandy Hook, on Wednesday morning. The rival ships were in sight of each other for nearly a day.

Georgia's War on Cigarettes.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19.-Georgia's ironclad Anti-Cigarette law is for the first time being enforced by the courts, and to-day seven tobacenforced by the courts, and to-day sected tooks conists were fined for seiling eigarettes to minors. The law is so framed that even a parent who gave a cigarette to his toy might be indicted. For several days past the authorities have been gathering complaints against dealers, and those tried to-day were the first batch. The presiding Judge denounced cigarettes as worse than smallpox.

Hayard May Succeed H. Mattland Kersey. The rumor that H. Maitland Kersey would, on Jan. I. give up his place as New York agent of the White Star line, and that Thomas F. Bayard, former I uited States Ambassador to England, would be his successor, was renewed yesterday. It was said that Mr. Bayard's recent trip to London related to the ofter he had received from the White Star line. Mr. Kersey declined to say anything about the subject.

Preparations for the Micaragua Canal Survey. The Atlas line steamship Adirondack, which salls to-day, will take to threytown, Nicaragua, a large quantity or provisions, utensils, and in-

commission, which leaves this port this week on the gunboat Newport to survey a rout for the canal. Three employees of the commission will sail on the A frondack in charge of the